THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are *requested* to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

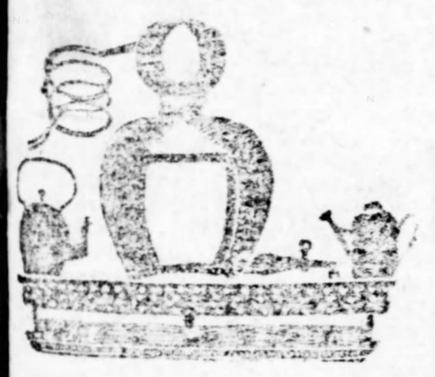
ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Sadboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Ramford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reversed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Slatter and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.



JUST RECEIVED,

At the Widow Hansbee's Coppersmith Shop, in Fourth street, near the Jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into STILLS, and other kind of copper work, at below the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons, at one dollar per gallon, and from 50 to 40 gallons at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

N. B. The highest price given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter

COTTON AND WOOL MACHINERY.

THE subscribers have fixed a convenient shop at Mr. Anthony Beelen's Foundry, for the purpose of carrying on the *Machine Making Business*, in its various branches; such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Doubling, Roving, Winding Blocks, Stretching Frames, Billies, Throssels, Winding Machines for Warping, Reels, and every other article in the Manufacturing of Cotton

Also, Wool Card Billeys and Jennies

From their long experience at the Union Manufactory of Maryland, and other parts of the United States in the above line, they flatter themselves to be entitled to a share of the patronage of a discerning and liberal public.

Orders will be thankfully received and executed in the best manner, and with the utmost dispatch.

ROE & LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1812.

James Brown, Abner Barker,
AND
James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

THE MAGAZINE ALMANACK

For 1813.

Containing, besides the Astronomical Calculations, by the Rev John Taylor,

A CURSORY notice of some of the principal and late domestic manufacturing establishments in the western country, particularly those in Pittsburgh—with a hasty statistical view of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, and the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and the Mississippi. Also, contributions towards a mineralogy of the western country, and an account of substances found about the Little and Big Prairies on the Mississipi after the earthquake in December, 1811, together with a variety of useful and entertaining matter.—Price, per dozen, one dollar—single, twelve and an half cents

They have also published their COMMON ALMANACK, 50 cents a dozen—and a GERMAN ALMANACK, at one dollar a dozen. Pittsburgh, October 13.

200 Dollars Reward.

A bundle containing 300 sheets of twenty dollar notes, printed in *blank* for the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, was taken out of a box, and supposed to be stolen on the night of the 19th instant, at the house of Messrs. Woodford and Taliaferro in Fredericksburg. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said notes to Dabney Herndon, Esq of that place, or to the subscriber.

That the public may be guarded against imposition, they are informed, that *no twenty dollar notes have been nor will be issued* by the Farmers' Bank of Virginia or any of its branches, until further notice

Wm. NEKERVIS, *Cashier.*

Richmond, 30th October, 1812

Flint Glass Manufactory.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY* on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for *POT* or *PEARL ASH.* December 21, 1812. tf

WANTED,

A STRONG active LAD, from 16 to 18 years of age, to whom good wages will be given. Enquire of EDWARD FRELTRY, Wood street

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

SCUTCHING TOW
OF
FLAX AND HEMP,

A LARGE QUANTITY WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR THE USE OF THE

Pittsburgh Steam Paper-Mill.

ONE Cent and an half given by the subscribers, at their Book store, for scutching tow, clean and well shaken—

R & J PATTERSON.

December 24, *eowf3tq*

FULLING AND DYEING.

THE subscriber has now in complete operation a *NEW FULLING MILL*, on Montour's Run, half a mile above the old Fulling Mill, formerly in the name of Robert Miller, deceased. He will carry on the Fulling Business in all its different branches, and as he will attend to the business in person, so that those who may favor him with their custom, may rely upon having their work executed in the best manner

Cloth will be received at the store of GEO. COCHRAN, Esq Market street, Pittsburgh, and returned dressed, or at the Mill, as may best suit the customer

JOHN WALKER

Moon township, Allegheny county, December 24, 1812

FOR SALE.
A fount of Long Primer,
A fount of Brevier,
AND
A fount of English,

Of which this advertisement is a specimen. Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Dec. 29, 1812.

JOHN TOWN,
COPPERSMITH,

LATELY of Washington, Pennsylvania wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

Copper and Tin Wares.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction. Prices as reasonable as any in the place,

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business. Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

SADDLERS.

CONSTANT employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six Journeymen SADDLERS either at piece work or by the week. Wages paid every Saturday Evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh January, 1, 1813

MR. BULLET

Has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that his

COTILLION PARTY,

will commence THIS EVENING January 1, 1813.

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THE Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved, contains, by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser

Enquire of *JOHN NIBLOW* on the premises, or *WILLIAM WILKINS*, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf

NEW-YORK, January 5.

Latest From England.
IMPORTANT.

Extracts from London papers to Nov. 13, received at the Office of the N. York Gazette, per the ship Thomas, captain Hillard, from London.

LONDON, *November* 11.

Important News.

VICTORY OVER MURAT.

An officer of his Majesty's ship *Arab* is arrived with despatches from Rear Admiral Hope to Mr. Croker, dated Gottenburgh, the 6th instant, which transmit a bulletin of the operations of the armies under Prince Kutusoff & Gen. Winzingerode, and an extract of the report of Gen. Wittgenstein of his operations.

These documents state that on the 18th October Kutusoff, understanding that Victors corps had quitted Smolensk to join the Grand Army, decided to attack Murat's advanced guard of 45,000 men before Victor should join and so suddenly, that Bonaparte should not have time to come to his assistance with the main army.

The attack completely succeeded—the Russians took 38 pieces of cannon, 1500 prisoners, and the standard of the 1st Regiment of Cuirassieurs; 2000 French killed remained on the field of battle.

CAPTURE OF MOSCOW BY THE RUSSIANS.

On the morning of the 20th Count Witgenstein stormed Polotzk after 2 days hard fighting; 45 staff and superior Officers and 2000 rank and file were made prisoners—and an extraordinary number of the French were killed.

The Russian loss was also very considerable; but their success was complete.

The Petersburgh militia and volunteers had joined before this battle, & distinguished themselves in the most brilliant manner.

On the 22d the corps of Gen. Winzingerode entered Moscow, having obliged the French garison to evacuate the place with such precipitation—that they abandoned all their hospitals.

November 12.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

Foreign Office, November 11.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from his Excellency Gen. Viscount Cathcart, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of St. Petersburgh, addressed to lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

ST. PETERSBURGH, October 27.

MY LORD,

I have the pleasures to acquaint your Lordship, that the guns are now firing, and *Te Deum* is to be sung tomorrow, in the Cathedral, for a most brilliant affair on the 18th, between the advanced guards of the French & Russian armies near Moscow in which the former, under Murat, were defeated with great loss; and for the deliverance of Moscow—by General Winzingerode, on the 22d of October.

The Bulletin is not yet published; but I have the honor to enclose a copy of the note I have this morning received, by the EMPEROR'S command.

I have also enclosed a translation of the official account of the defeat of Marshal St. Cyr, by Count Wittgenstein, and of the storming of Polotzk on the 20th of October, as also that of the repulse of Marshal Macdonald's corps by Gen. Steinheil.

Lieut Gen. Count Wittgenstein has been promoted to the rank of General of Cavalry——and *Te Deum* for his Victory was sung day before yesterday.

It appears that Prince Schwartzenberg has retired to the westward, leaving some corps, which have been cut off; that the province of Volhym is entirely cleared of the enemy; and that Admiral Tchichaguff may probably have reached Minsk about or soon after the 21st October.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

(Translation of the first Enclosure.)

ST PETERSBURGH, Oct. 17 1812.

On the 18th October Marshal Kutusoff having learnt that the corps of Victor had quitted Smolensk to reinforce the Grand Army, resolved to attack the advanced guard, under the orders of Murat, being 45000 strong, in face of our troops, in order to defeat the same before the junction of Victor, and before Napoleon could support him with the main body of his army.

The attack completely succeeded: 38 pieces of cannon fell into our hands as well as a standard of honor belonging to the 1st Regiment of Cuirassiers.

We have made 1500 prisoners, amongst whom is a General.

Two thousand men were left on the field of battle. Our loss is inconsiderable.

On the 22d, the corps of Gen. Winzingerode entered Moscow, and obliged the garrison which the enemy had left in it, to evacuate that capital in such haste, that the French hospitals remained in our power.

(Second Enclosure.)

Extract from the report of General Count Wittgenstein to his Imperial Majesty, dated Polotzk, 20th Oct. 1812.

After a very hard engagement for two days with the enemy, thanks to the Almighty, Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr is on the other side of the Dwina, and I am in Polotzk, with the corps entrusted to my command.

On the 6th inst. I directed Lieut. Gen Prince Jaschevil to attack with his detachment the enemy on the side of the village Guravitchne, whilst Lt. Gen. Count Steinheil continued his march this way on the left bank of the Dwina.

The enemy's advanced guard received me at the village Guravitchne, from whence it was driven into the lines

The engagement was most bloody: it began at six in the morning and lasted till night: I kept my ground, and compelled the enemy to retreat within his intrenchments, whence he kept up a very heavy cannonade, in all directions.

The following morning, the 7th, I did not undertake any thing because I waited for the attack of Lieut. Gen. Count Steinheil on the other side of the Dwina, which took place accordingly.

He drove the enemy from the village Bolonia, and pursued him towards Polotzk.

I received this intelligence a little before dark; and, in order to profit of the situation in which the enemy found himself, I attacked on the evening of the 7th, at five o'clock, and drove him out of his strong entrenchments, to which success Lieut. Gen. Count Steinheil's movement greatly contributed.

The enemy then threw himself into the town, which is surrounded by a double pallisade, where he maintained himself nearly the whole night, keeping up a constant fire of musquetry on all sides, from behind the pallisades, as well as out of the houses. I gave orders for my ordnance to fire upon them with round and grape, and at last directed my advance guard to storm the place in two divisions, the first under the command of Major Generals Platoff and Diebitch, and the other under the command of Col. Reidiger, of the Grodno regiment of hussars. Lieut. General Cazanove, as soon as he perceived that his troops were close before Polotsk, threw himself also upon the enemy, and was the first who marched with them into the town.—In this manner, at 3 in the morning of the 8th, the place was carried.

The loss of the enemy must be extraordinary great, for all the places of action are covered with dead bodies; and according to the report of the inhabitants, he was employed the preceding day in carrying wounded men to the other side. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr is himself wounded in the leg.

We have taken prisoners 45 staff and superior officers, and 2000 rank and file; among the former there are two Colonels. We have also taken one piece of cannon, and a considerable quantity of provisions in the magazine, which the enemy had not time to destroy.

The enemy's loss would have been much greater if the Lieut. General Count Steinheil had been able to follow to Polotzk; but to his great mortification, he was stopped by the intervention of superior force, 5 versts from the town. Our loss is not inconsiderable; of the Generals wounded, Major General Balk, in the head; Prince Libergkoi and Harman, who have slight contusions; Col. Rote, of the 25th Jagars, severely wounded in the leg; and the Gentleman of the Bedchamber, Mordvino, a commander in the first Petersburgh militia, has lost his leg by a cannon shot.

I can say nothing farther of your Imperial Majesty's troops, than they have fought with the greatest possible valor; that the first Petersburgh militia, upon its arrival in my camp, was distributed in the different regiments; and to the delight of every body, these warriors have fought with such good will and courage, that they could not be exceeded by their comrades, the old soldiers; and they have distinguished themselves in a particular manner in columns, with the bayonet, under direction of their brave leader Senator Bibikoff.

We have few killed, but many wounded: and the more from its having been almost impossible to keep the men back in column, from their eagerness to throw themselves into the enemies batteries and lines.

There is also a report of the 21st of Oct. by Lieut. Gen. Count Steinheil detailing the particulars of his ensuing with the corps of Macdonald, on the left bank of the Dwina.—Having fallen in with the enemy on the 7th near the river Urchatch—he drove them, in concert with Count Wittgenstein, within 4 wersts of Polotzk, at the same time that Count Wittgenstein stormed that place——The extreme darkness of the night prevented farther proceedings. Without counting killed and wounded——General Steinheil made one Colonel, one staff officer, 37 other officers and 500 non commissioned officers and privates, prisoners.

The Lieut-Gen. speaks in the highest terms of commendation of the assistance he derived from the able exertions of Maj. Gen. Phox.

November 13.

In addition to the statements contained in the *Gazette Extraordinary*; the following particulars were yesterday made public, and may be considered as official:

"In the battle of the 13th ult. between Gen. Kutusow and Murat, Prc. Poniatowsky, who commanded the 5th corps of the French army, was killed and Generals Joinville, Moncey, and Daru made prisoners.

The loss of the French cannon was in great measure owing to the weather's being uncommonly bad, and the roads so cut up, as to be almost impassible.

The horses of the French cavalry; from want of forage, and not being inured to the climate, were feeble, and scarcely fit for service; whilst the Russian horses were in their usual good condition.

Gen. Platow, with 15 Regiments of cavalry, had been depatched towards Smolensko, to act against Gen. Victor.

The account of Gen. Count Winzingerode's having been taken prisoner by a French detachment, whilst reconnoitreing at a distance from Moscow, is confirmed.

The *Heligoland* mail, which arrived yesterday, brought letters and Altona papers to the 30th ult.

It appears from these, that the news of the re-capture of Moscow, by the Russians, has spread over the Continent with unexampled rapidity, and produced every where the most powerful sensation.

At Warsaw, the puppets of the French who act as Magistrates, with Count Stanislaus Potocki at their head were thrown into a general Panic, and already thought they saw the Cossacks at the gates.

Their first care was to shut the barriers; and then they issued a proclamation to quiet, as they pretended the minds of the people."

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

The year eighteen hundred and twelve, has been eventful, disastrous and disgraceful to our country. In this year, a war, unwarranted by policy, unauthorised by the voice of the people, has been waged against the only nation capable of destroying our infant navy—blockading our seaports, and wiping out commerce from the ocean. Hull's army ingloriously capitulating—Van Rensselaer's army defeated and taken—Smyth's cowardly shrinking from duty—and the illustrious commander in chief, wrapping himself in his coat of laurels, in snug winter quarters. Thus ends seven months vapouring, boasting braging warfare, that has cost of the dear people's money, more than Thirty Millions of Dollars !!! The commencement of the year eighteen hundred and twelve found our merchants wealthy—our seamen employed—our mechanics at work—our farmers growing rich. The end of the same year leaves thousands of our merchants bankrupts—our hardy enterprising tars in prison ships—or prisons—or wandering from street to street, seeking employment but finding none—our mechanics standing all the day idle, for no man has occasion for their work "Is there not some chosen sin to fall somewhere.' Our rulers have fed us with hope, and have starved us with disappointment, they have held the cup of promise to our lips, and dashed it from our eager expectation Our wealth, our national glory and our country's happiness, prostrated and confined by the grave diggers of our nation's honor at Washington. A gleam of light has broken upon the above picture by the exploits and glorious victories of our Naval Heroes. They have by their bravery kept alive hope and distanced despair, If their endeavors are seconed, we may look forward without the gift of prophecy —— when the oaks of our mountains shall ride triumphant on every billow, and our commerce whiten every wave. We fondly anticipate a restoration to Washington Principle in the next congress of our nation—When the illustrious body again assembles, the Virginia slaved rivers will when opposed to New-England Freemen be like Persian effeminacy to Massachusetts Phalanx. The independant yeomanry of our country are brushing the mote from their eyes—they begin to see clearly ——the Ministerial torpedising draught had for a while steeped their senses in leathean leathergy.—They have awoke and will be vigorous and strong to check every incroachment on their constitutional rights New Hampshire has performed wonders, she has clipped the bloody wings of the preying War Hawks, and they will no longer fatten on the spoils of our citizens. Hall, Harper, Dinsmore and Bartlett may creep into their dignified holes of retirement to save themselves from the merited indignation of an abused people. We feel an invigorating conviction that when the "winter is over and gone," no Dearborn son of America will again tax our citizens for services never performed! No Smith have command who uses vapour instead of fire, and is incapable of making a welding heat against the enemies of our country. No Hull without being well stored with intellect, wisdom and bravery, and a Chandler have leave to retire with all his dripping honors melted on him ——on such an event we shall be able to sing with rapture at the commencement of a New-Year,

"Hail Columbia, happy land"

(Portsmouth Oracle.

Governor Mitchell, of Georgia, in his late speech to the legislature of that state, describes its situation, as being eminently exposed and truly deplorable, by reason of the present war—its seacoasts, from the river Savannah to that of St. Mary, exposed to the armed ships of the enemy—an extent of frontier, of between three and four hundred miles, open to the incursions of numerous tribes of warlike savages, &c. Our citizens, he says, of the middle and western parts, are numerous, hardy, and brave, and are not only capable of defending themselves against the Indians, but would march at a moment's warning to the assistance on the seaboard in case of need But to do this, he well remarks, *the citizens must have arms.*—Arms he had been trying to purchase from other states, but had failed. He had discovered also (very lately, as it would seem) that in defence of the seacoasts, artillery is of vast importance; and yet, says he, there is not a single company out of the city of Savannah in the whole of the first brigade.

In short, though the whole delegation to Congress from the state of Georgia, had pressed hotly for the war, they seemed to have quite forgot that any preparations for it were necessary. Those wise men of the south, never seemed to doubt, till very lately, of their ability to cope with the British on the coasts, without artillery, and with the savages of the frontier, without muskets And even after their eyes are opened to their defenceless condition, and to the perils which the war has occasioned them, the governor as a good patriot, very highly eulogizes the government for declaring it.

Con. Courant.

FRANKLINGTON, (Ohio) *Dec.* 30.

Gen Harrisons head Quarters are now at Upper Sandusky. A regiment and an old battallion of Virginia troops and a regiment of the Pennsylvania troops are encamped at that place. The remainder of the Virginians are at Delaware; and the Pennsylvanians are on their march from Mansfield to Upper Sandusky The Gen has ordered the erection of a Block house for his own accommodation, his market not being sufficiently commodious to transact the multifarious duties which daily crowd upon him. He has also directed other blockhouses to be built for the storage of public property. Some whose zeal frequently carries them beyond the bounds of prudence, have feared that from these circumstances, and the unavoidable tardy movements of the army nothing will be done this winter: but we can assure the public that the general, and every other person employed in conducting the affairs of the army, have been and are still indefatigable in their exertions to facilitate its advance. On Col Morrison the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General and his agents at this place, too much praise cannot be bestowed. It is truly pleasing to enter the quarter-master's department, and witness with what alacrity, expedition and correctness the numerous and important duties of that highly responsible office are discharged. The government has extended a liberal hand to the N. W. Army, and its ample provisions are carried into effect with a zealand promptness which reflects the highest credit on all concerned. Such, indeed, are the extensive preparations making in this quarter for the invasion of Canada, and such the laudible enthusiam, which prevades all ranks, both citizens and soldiers, that scepticism itself cannot suggest a doubt of ultimate success. Nor do we think the time far distant, when the gallant sons of the west will triumphantly raise the flag of liberty on the walls of Malden. We are confident that Gen Harrison has no idea of taking up Winter-Quarters short of Malden;—and we are equally confident that the whole of his troops anxiously await the completion of the army preparations, when they shall be ordered to take up their march for "his majesty's domonions" In a new country like this, where the population is thinly scattered over an extensive tract of territory it is verey difficult to procure a sufficient quantity of provisions to supply an army of 8000 men on a march of 300 miles, through a dreary and sterile wilderness The roads, too, at this season of the year, are exceedingly bad, and the waters frequantly so high as to impede the progress of transportation, To these & many other obvious difficulties, is to be attributed the unavoidable procrastination in the movements of the army It is with much pleasure, however, we are enabled to state, that the preliminary arrangements are nearly effected, and in the course of a few weeks something is contemplated and will be done.

By Captain Richardson, from Upper Sandusky, we learn, that a company recently dsspatched to reconnoitre at the Rapids of Miami, have returned to Gen. Perkin's camp at Lower Sandusky, and reported that there were still remaining at the rapids upwards of 10,000 bushels of corn ungathered; and that the enemy had completely evacuated the place since they were visited by gen. Tupper.

Gen. Winchester's army has not marched to the Rapids, as published in the Chillicothe papers. His camp, at the last dates, was only six miles from Defiance. An express which arrived from that place two or three days ago, reports that gen W. was nearly destitute of provisions, and his supplies were embargoed, by ice in the St. Mary's.

An elegant volunteer company from Petersburgh, Virginia, have arrived at Chillicothe. They are expected in this town in a few days. They are commanded by Captain M'Rea, brother to the lieut. governor of Virginia, and are said to be equal in equipment, discipline, &c. to any troops in the United States.

DAYTON, (Ohio) *December* 30.

The following order does much credit to colonel Campbell both as a christian and a soldier. Nothing more exalts the character of a conqueror than a humble acknowledgment of the interposition of Divine Providence in his favour; nothing more effectually excludes from his bosom the passion of vain glory; a passion which it is difficult to suppress, and there is none more detrimental to the military character.

DETACHMENT ORDERS.

DAYTON, *December* 28, 1812.

THE Troops will attend Divine Service on Wednesday the twenty-eighth instant, in Camp, at twelve o-clock.

When we consider the wonderful interposition of Divine Providence, in our favour during the late fatiguing, dangerous and distressing expedition, gratitude for those favors, requires our united and sincere thanksgiving for our deliverance.

I hope the troops whom I had the honour to command, in times of peril that "tried men's soul's," will attend with suitable decency and reverence, and join in devoutly expressing our obligations to that Being whose protection we have all felt and witnessed.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL,
Lieut. Col. Commandant.

Head-Quarters, N. W. Army,
Franklinton, January 2, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,

The commanding General has received from Lieut-Colonel Campbell the official report of his late expedition against the Mississinewa villages The conduct of the colonel, and his gallant detachment has been in every respect such as the General anticipated.

They have deserved well of their country, and have shed a lustre on the N. W. Army. In no part of their duty have they failed. The officers vied with each other in setting a proper example to their men, and the conduct of the men was marked throughout by cheerfulness, alacrity and obedience upon the march, and invincible bravery in the presence of the enemy.—The detachment appears to have been worthy of their commander, & their commander worthy of them. Nothing can evince more clearly the merits of Lieut. Colonel Campbell, than the confidence and attachment manifested for him by his command; an attachment, not produced by an improper indulgence or weak compliances, but established upon the solid basis of a zealous and punctual discharge of his own duty, and a mild, humane but determined exaction of obedience from his subordinates.—Troops thus disposed, and thus commanded, will be always invincible.—Lieut. Col Campbell's official account will be transmitted to the secretary of war; it will be published to the world and the simple narative of their actions will form the best eulogium upon the conduct of the troops. The General requests Lieut-Col. Campbell, Lieut. Colonel Simeral, Major Ball, and all the other officers, non-commissioned officers and privates to accept his warmest thanks for their good conduct.

The officers, non commissioned officers, and privates, who were fortunate enough to have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by their valour or good conduct are as follows:

Kentucky Dragoons——Lieut. Col. Simeral, Major M'Dowell, Captains Trotter, (slightly wounded) Smith, Johnston, 1st Lieut. Hobson, Payne, 2nd Trotter, Dishman, Serj't Major Montgomery, Corporal Riddle, Trumpeter Willman.

Major Ball's squadron—consisting of 2nd Reg't U. S. Light Dragoons—12 month U. S. Volunteer Dragoons; Major Ball; Captains Hopkins, Garrard, Markle, M'Clelland (acting as 2nd Lieut. to captain Hopkins) 1st Lieut. Hedges, (slightly wounded) Basey and adj't Fullerton, Warrens; 2nd Lieut. Hickman, cornet and Qr. Mr M'Clanahan, Lee, Grear, (wounded) Herod; serj't major Edwards, Quarter Master serj't Hawkins.

Pittsburgh Blues, (*12 month United States Volunteers*)——Captain Butler.

19th Reg't United States Infantry. 1st Lieut. Gwynne; ensign Harrison; Q. M. serj't Levitt.

Spies and Guides—Captain Patterson Bane, James Audrain, William Conner, Silas M'Culloch, James Thompson, James Nuggs, Joseph G. M'Clelland, John Rutland.

captain Hite, extra adj't; captain Luce, (volunteer) Doctor Moore, T. Moore, P. secretary, Mr Baylor, Robert Mitchell (waggoner)

The character of this gallant detachment, exhibiting as it did, perseverance, patience, fortitude and bravery, would however, have been incomplete, if in the midst of victory, they had forgotten the feelings of humanity.

It is with the sincerest pleasure, that the General has heard, that the most punctual obedience was paid to his orders; not only in saving the women and children, but in sparing all the warriors who ceased to resist; and that even, when vigorously attacked by the enemy, the claims of mercy prevailed over every sense of their own danger:—and this Heroic band respected the lives of their prisoners.

The General believes that humanity and true bravery are inseperable.—The rigid rules of War may sometimes indeed, make a severe retaliation necessary; but the advantages which attend a frequent recurrence to it, are very uncertain, and are not to be compared to the blessings which providence cannot fail to shed upon the efforts of the soldier, who is 'in battle a lion, but the battle one ended, in mercy a lamb.' Let an account of murdered innocence be opened in the records of Heaven against our enemies alone: the American soldier will follow the example of his government and neither the sword of the one will be raised against the helpless or the fallen, nor the gold of the other paid for the Scalp—of a massacred enemy.

The Gen. cannot pass by the opportunity that is afforded him, by bestowing deserved commendation upon a detachment of his army, without recuring to the merits of the other corps ——They have not as yet, their wishes gratified, in meeting the enemy—but they have nevertheless performed hard service under deprivations. The Ohio brigades are exerting themselves with vigor and effect in perfecting their discipline and performing some works requiring great labor.

Those from Virginia and Pensylvania are vieing with each other in the path of duty and discipline, to a degree rarely equalled and never excelled.

Since their arrival at Sandusky, a proper sense of subordination every where prevails, and the infamous principle, that the claims of patriotism would be satisfied by marching to the lines and looking at the enemy—is so completely exploded, that the Gen. believes his authority would be scarcely sufficient to protect from the Vengeance of the soldiery the wretch who should have the temerity to insult them by suggesting it.

The Gen. is happy in believing that *his own Kentuckians* are not behind the other corps of the army in the race of patriotism and duty. He has heard with a satisfaction, that he cannot find words to express, that the Brigade with which he first took the field and whose discipline has been confirmed and extended under the immediate direction of his worthy 2nd Gen. Winchester, have borne with fortitude and cheerfulness an unexampled privation of a principal article of the ration. The Gen. records the circumstances for the edification and example of the rest of the army. Calculating upon the arrival of flour by the Auglaize and St. Mary's river, upon which a large quantity had been embarked under appearances indicating a most favorable termination of the voyage, no means were used to forward any by land; but by a very sudden and unexpected freezing of the rivers, the boats were arrested in progress, and the troops at Fort Winchester, consisting of a detachment of Regulars, under col. Wells, Scott's, Lewis's and Allen's regiments of Ky. infantry, subsisted for ten days upon indifferent salt beef, without an ounce of flour

In this time, not a murmur was heard, and the sentiments which every where prevailed was that of continuing to serve as long as their services were wanted.

What may not be expected from such troops, when the only difficulties of the campaign are once overcome, and they are brought into the presence of the enemy?

COPY,

L. HUKILL.
Ass. Dpy. Adj. General.

The following is a true statement of the killed and wounded in the battle of Mississinewa, on the morning of the 18th December, 1812, and in the skirmish on the 17th, viz:

On the 17th—In Captain Hopkins's Troop, U. S. L. D. *Killed*—Sergeant James Wright.

In Capt Elmore's troop, Ken V. L. D. *Wounded*, (since dead) Sergeant Thomas Smith.

On the 18th—In Captain Hopkins's Troop U. S. L. D.

Wounded.—1st lieut. James Hedges, slightly; *privates*, Thomas Robinson, badly; John Holcroft, ditto; John May, slightly; John Zain, badly; Thomas Salisbury, do.

In Captain Markle's Troop, 12 mo. Penn. V. L. D.

Killed—2nd lieut Daniel Waltz; *private*, James Griffin.

Wounded—Corporal Henry Brenaman, badly; Corporal Robert Skilly; Sadler James Smith, slightly; *privates*, Thompson Carnahan, mortally, (since dead) Robert Campbell, dangerously; Finley Carnahan, badly; William Hogue, slightly; Jas. Chambers, badly; James Selby, slightly; Thomas Porter, badly; John M'Carman, badly; Robert Cooper, slightly; David Braden, slightly.

In Captain Garrard's Troop 12 mo. Kentucky V. L. D.

Killed—*Privates*, Thomas Bedford, Beverly Brown.

Wounded—1st. lieut. Basey, slightly; 2d. lieut. David Hickman, slightly; Qr. mr sergts. Stretner, J. Hawkins, slightly; sergeant G. Edwards, ditto; farrier, J. M'Connell; privates Henry Wilson, Moses Richardson, Thomas Easton, badly; Wm. Scott, mortally; Thomas Webster.

In Captain Pierce's Troop 6 months Ohio V. L. D.

Killed—Capt. Benoni Pierce; David Cunningham.

Wounded—Private Wm. Morrow.

In Lieut. Warren's Troop Pennsylvania V. L. D.

Wounded—Cornet Grear.

In cornet Lee's Troop 12 mo. Michigan V. L. D.

Wounded—Privates David Hull, M. M'Dormot, Cyrus Hunter.

In captain Trotter's Troop 6 mo. Ky. V. L. D.

Wounded—captain George Trotter, Jr. slightly; 1st sergeant Byrd Smith, badly; 1st corporal Henry Riddle, dangerously; privates Salem Peyatt, mortally (since dead) David Steele, slightly

In captain Elliott's company U. States Infantry.

Wounded—Privates Walter M'Alister, Henry Walters, Thomas Willington.

In captain Butler's (Pittsburgh Blues) 12 mo. V. Infantry.

Killed—Privates Francis Lousoroy.

Wounded—corporals Elliott, Reed, privates Isaac Chess, Joseph Doud.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed—Captains 1. 2d Lieutenants 1. Sergeants 1. Privates 5. Total killed in action 8; died of the wounded since the action 2. Total loss 10.

Wounded—Captains 1. 1st Lieuts. 2. 2d Lieuts. 1. Cornets 1. Sergeants 3. Qr. Mr. Sergeants 1. Corporals 5. Saddlers 1. Farriers 1. Privates 32. Total wounded in action 48.

A report of the number rendered unfit for duty by being frost bitten as appears from the reports on the morning of the 24th inst. viz

In Major Ball's squadron,	107
Col. Simrall's regiment	133
Infantry and riflemen	58
Total	303

JOHN PAYNE, *1st Lieut. Ken. V. L. D. and Adj. to Detachment.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9.

The cartel ship Regulus, capt. Allison, with 230 prisoners of the 13th United States regiment, taken at the battle of Queenston, arrived at Boston on Tuesday last.

The Chesapeake blockaded.

Extract of a letter received at New-York, dated Norfolk, Dec 26.

"A vessel arrived yesterday with the crews of several vessels captured by the squadron at our cape, and put on board just at our light-house, among them the ship Pekin, (formerly the British ship Ann Green) coming round in ballast, with a *Sidmouth*, to load at Alexandria, taken because she had been made a prize from them since the war, (another account states that it was because they would not admit that her licence protected her only from Alexandria outwards)—sent to Bermuda. It is said the commander of the Poictiers regretted the capture afterwards, and thinks she will be released. They are close in with the capes, and speak every thing—They had heard of the capture of the Macedonian, and the report of the capture of the Africa, which they credited. There are some fears of an attack here or more south, and the state governments are making some preparations."

Lord Wellington, it appears, raised the siege of Burgos on the 26th of October, in consequence of the rapid approach of the conjoined armies of the centre and of the south. Our London papers contain a paragraph under the Paris date of Nov. 4. stating that these two armies united are more than 80,000 strong, and were in full march upon Madrid. A private letter from Portugal has, we understand, been received in this city, stating that lord W. was drawing his forces towards Lisbon; and that he had issued a proclamation, calling on the inhabitants of Spain and Portugal to rise en masse against the common enemy. From the whole, it is to be apprehended, that the French armies are about to regain the strong positions, from which they have been driven during the campaign of 1812.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The bill, having for its object to encourage enlistments in the present army, is under discussion in the Senate, and a motion to strike out the two first sections had been negatived. So that it is probable the bill will pass.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

In the House of Representatives of the U States, on Saturday last, on the question, shall the bill entitled "An act in addition to the act to raise an additional military force and for other purposes," be engrossed for a third reading?—

Mr. Pearson rose in opposition to the bill. He entirely abandoned the consideration of the act and its amendments, and directing his arguments to the inexpediency of such a measure, grounding himself upon the state of things between G. Britain and this country. From various documents he showed that on the part of G. Britain there, even now existed a disposition, which if cultivated with sincerity, and in the true spirit of peace, by our government indubitably end in a perfect reconciliation and preclude the expence, the trouble and the great suffering to the country, induced by those extravagant and absurd measures, which were as useless force so evidently inefficacious, that they could scarcely have any object reasonable or feasible, but that vain one of intimidating Great Britain,

Mr. Calhoun (a member of the committee of foreign relations) expressed his surprise that the gentleman should recommend to us to relax in our measures as a means of succeeding with that proud high minded power. Such advice he said, coming from a member of that house, was calculated to render ineffectual the exertions of administration, to form sufficient force but he would inform the hon gentleman for his satisfaction, that "the subject of a negociation with Great Britain had for sometime been under debate in the cabinet, and that although he would not pledge himself that the executive would make peace; yet if it could be done, consistently with the honor of the nation, the war would be over before the end of the session.

A memorial was presented at the session of the legislature of Massachusetts, praying that a law might be passed, to furnish at the expence of the state, the whole body of the militia with arms and equipments of a similar kind, and to pay the men one dollar a day during the time they performed military duty, for not less than six or eight whole days in each year such militiamen only to be given arms as provide a uniform for themselves It also prays for an annual tax on all who are not constitutionally exempted from military duty. This memorial was commited and reports are expected on it at the ensuing session,

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From the National Intelligencer, Jan 7

We observe that an idea is in circulation in some of the Gazettes, *that there is* a prospect of an early accommodation with Great Britain. We *wish it may be* founded on any recent indication on the part of Great Britain, of a disposition to meet the liberal advances of our government. Of such a disposition we have however no proof. Of the perseverance of the United States in their pacific disposition, we have no doubt that every additional proof will appear from time to time that circumstances may render proper. We allude more particularly to its being intended, as we learn to introduce into the legislature a proposition for excluding by law foreign seamen from the public and private vessels of the United States. This will provide for giving effect to any stipulated arrangement be-

...een the two governments, which may ...e place after the adjournment of con... without the delay and inconvenien... incident to a special call for the pur...

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Kaskaskia to his friend in Cincinnati, dated November 24, 1812.

"We last night had two shocks of Earthquakes, the last and heaviest first before day break: it was about like those of the second magnitude at Cincinnati. They occur almost every day at New-Madrid, 150 miles below us. A few days since a man happened to be caught in a crack which opened in the earth, and it closing again instantly, nothing more was seen or heard of him. Another man was in company who affirms it to be true."

The constant language of the Emperor of Russia is, "Bonaparte may take Moscow, and I will burn it.—He may take Petersburgh, and I will burn it: but Moscow and Petersburgh are not the Russian empire." Such firmness of mind, is not easily shaken—Such conduct animates all classes of Russians.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *January* 22, 1813.

Lieut. Magee, of the Pittsburgh Blues, arrived here on Saturday last. He gives us the pleasing information of the arrival of the troops under col. Campbell, at Franklinton, and also states, that although the Pittsburgh Blues suffered severely from cold and fatigue, they were all fast recovering, were in high spirits, and in a few days would be again ready for any enterprise the honor of their country might require.

The President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, has appointed Gen John Armstrong, secretary of war, and Capt. William Jones, of Philadelphia, secretary of the navy.

We learn from a very respectable source, says the Zanesville Express, that the Governor of this state, is authorised to raise 500 mounted volunteers for another secret expedition.—This is certainly the most eligible mode of waring with Indians, by carrying the war into their towns and villages, it not only diverts their attention from our frontiers, but has an amazing effect upon their feelings, and will soon induce them to sue for peace if they are not prevented by their more savage neighbours, the Canadians.

By the return of Major Bodley from the left wing of the north western army, we learn that General Winchester marched on the 26th ultimo, for the Rapids of the Miami. We also learn by the same gentleman, that Winchester's men had received an abundance of provisions; and there was no doubt, but it would now be regularly supplied.

Frankfort Argus, Jan. 13, 1813.

Some of the warriors taken at the battle of Missisinaway, have been sent to the Delaware Indians, to induce them in. It is stated that they have become greatly alarmed, and it is supposed in a few days 1000 of that nation, composed of men, women and children, will be at Piqua. They sent from thence to the Shawanese village. *Western Citizen.*

DIED at Dayton, on the 30th ult. of a wound received in the battle of Missisinaway, Mr. FINLEY CARNAHAN, a soldier in Capt. Markle's troop of volunteer cavalry, from Westmoreland county.

The following account of the expedition to the Missisinaway Towns, under Col. Campbell, we have received from a young gentleman belonging to the Pittsburgh Blues—its correctness may be relied on. It is with pride we give this proof of the bravery of our young volunteers.

DAYTON, (Ohio) *Dec.* 31, 1812.

On the 25th of November a detachment under the command of Lt. Col. Campbell left Franklinton on a tour, which was then a secret. This detachment consisted of a regiment of light horse (six months volunteers) from Kentucky, commanded by Col. Trimble, a squadron of light horse, (U. S regulars and U. S volunteers) commanded by Major Ball, a company of regular infantry, the Pittsburgh Blues, and Alexander's riflemen, amounting in the whole to upwards of 600 men. We proceeded to this place: where left our tents and all our baggage:—from this we marched to Greenville, the extreme frontier settlement; previous to our arrival here the object of our expedition was made known to us. We were informed in general orders, that it was against the Miami Indians, whose towns and settlements lay on the Mississinaway river.

The whole of the foot being mounted on pack horses at Dayton, in order to expedite our march, we proceeded with considerable rapidity.—Our march, after we left Greenville, lay through a dreary wilderness, and never saw a house nor the trace of a human being, except savages, for the distance of 85 miles—the whole of our march from Franklinton being about 200 miles. Every man carried his own provisions on his horse, which consisted of nothing but buiscuit and pork. As we had no camp equipage of any kind, our only means of cooking was by broiling our meat on the coals, or roasting it on a stick before the fire. On the morning of our third day's march from the settlement we were within 40 miles of the Indian towns. We proceeded that day and the whole of the next night, and halted about 4 o'clock in the morning a few miles from the town. After refreshing ourselves about an hour, we took up our line of march, which was in ten columns of single file, the order observed during the whole expedition, and moved with the greatest silence, our object being to take them by surprise. When we were within half a mile of the town, our guides gave directions to move up as briskly as possible—here a scene of tumult and confusion ensued—every man put spurs to his horse, the yell was raised by the whole army—the ranks were broken, and we entered the town in the utmost confusion and disorder The infantry and riflemen who were mounted on pack horses, and were left in the rear when the race began, dismounted and entered the town regularly formed—there were not more perhaps, than 12 or 15 warriors in the town; these, on the approach of our men, fled across the river without making any resistance—we fired on them and killed 6 or 7. Between 30 and 40 prisoners were taken, men, women and children, and the town was burnt. Had we entered the town in regular order, every Indian might have been taken without firing a gun. The prisoners were left in care of the infantry and riflemen, and the light horse proceeded to destroy another town a few miles lower down the river, which they accomplished, there being only two or three old men and a squaw in it—the light horse returned in the afternoon.

Our loss in the attack consisted of two men—one was killed by accident by our own men in the general confusion, the other had strolled some distance from the town, and was shot by an Indian who was lurking about.

We were informed by the Indian prisoners that there were 500 warriors at a town 15 miles below, at the junction of the Missisinaway and Wabash—from this information we had every reason to apprehend an attack next morning. The result justified our suspicions.

The object of the expedition being accomplished, which was take prisoners and destroy the Indian towns, we had received orders to prepare for our return next morning. We encamped that night in our usual order, which was a hollow square. After reveillee in the morning, and about half an hour before day-light, just as the moon had set, and while we were cooking our breakfast and preparing for our march we were assailed by the yells of the savages.

The attack commenced on the right rear angle of the camp with great fury, and was sustained by part of Major Ball's squadron of horse, who were on that quarter. The guards were immediately driven in—every man was under arms in a minute. Our company, together with the rest of the infantry and riflemen formed the front side of the square, instantly formed on our ground, where we waited for orders. In a short time, and while the battle raged with great fury on the quarter where it commenced, Col. Campbell rode to Captain Butler and ordered him to reinforce that quarter, or we should be cut off. The company immediately marched to the spot directed, and poured in so furious and well directed a fire, that in a short time the fire of the enemy was almost totally silenced. Soon after this day-light began to appear, and our party proving too powerful, the savages began to retreat—they were pursued some distance by a troop of horse, and routed with considerable slaughter. The action continued about an hour.

Our loss was 7 killed and about 45 wounded—of the wounded two died on our return, and one at this place, these, together with the two killed the day of the attack on the town, makes our loss in killed 12. The greatest part of the battle being fought in the dark, renders it impossible to form a correct idea of the number of the enemy—it is the general opinion, however, that their force was about 300; neither are we able to ascertain correctly their loss, but from the number we found dead on the field—from the trails in the snow of those who had been dragged off, and from the reporrs of Indians who have since come in, we calculate their loss to be 100 killed and wounded.

In the action our brave Pittsburgh boys behaved with the greatest courage. It is impossible to say too much in their praise. On the first alarm, they were formed with the utmost alacrity, and marched to the ground in the best order, where they fought with the coolness and intrepidity of veterans, and although two of the men were wounded in the commencement of the action, they refused to leave the ranks, but fought until the action was over. In short, our company contributed more than any other to decide the fate of the day—they were in the hottest of the action for a considerable time, yet there was not the smallest indication of fear discoverable in a single man. We had one man killed, one dangerously wounded, but who is now recovering, one severely, and two slightly.

No less can be said in praise of Captain Markle's troop. His loss in killed and wounded was very considerable. Among the killed was his second lieut. Waltz—he was wounded in the arm at the commencement of the action, but fought until near its close, when he received a ball thro' his forehead, which terminated his life in about 5 hours. Of the whole detachment not more than four companies can properly be said to have been engaged—these were, Markle's, Garrard's and Hopkins's troops of horse & Butler's company of infantry The attack was made on the three first mentioned troops, who sustained the shock until they were reinforced by our company. Other parts of the army had some slight skirmishing, but were not drawn into the regular line of battle. All the cavalry were armed with rifles and muskets, and fought on foot till day-light.

Burying the dead and making preparations for transporting our wounded, procrastinated our departure till late in the afternoon. The dead were buried in one of the houses, which was torn down and burned over the graves to prevent any trace of their deposit being discovered by the Indians. All the wounded, who were not able to ride, were carried on litters by horses—this necessarily retarded our movements greatly, and we were every night under the continual apprehension of an attack from the savages—we every night fortified ourselves by throwing up a strong breast-work round our encampment—the men slept on their arms, one-third of the detachment was detailed every night for guard. Fortunately, however, the reception we gave them at Mississinaway deterred them from again attacking us.

After a tedious march of seven days, we arrived at Greenville; from that place we sent the prisoners under a militia guard, to Piqua. Fortune favored us with respect to weather, which was extremely cold—had it been otherwise, the difficulties from the number of creeks and the great swamps we had to cross, would have rendered it almost impossible. The detachment is very much broken down, from the severity of the weather nearly one half have their feet frost bitten, which renders them incapable of doing duty. To add to our misfortunes, when within two days march of Greenville our provisions were exhausted. This, to troops so much reduced by fatigue and hardships as we were, was sufficient to damp the spirits of any men. The second night before our arrival at the settlement, we encamped on the same ground we had occupied on our march out—here our men were glad to gather the grains of corn from the ground where the horses had fed, and parch and boil it for their sustenance.

The next day we met a reinforcement of militia from Greenville, they brought six pack horse load of provisions, which afforded about half a ration a man—this kept us from starving till we arrived at the settlement, where we got every thing necessary for our relief.

I can scarcely believe any men ever suffered more than we did from fatigue and hunger—indeed the result proves it, as there is not more than one-fourth of the detachment fit for duty——notwithstanding all this, I scarcely ever heard a man complain.

From the Essex Patriot.

HOT AND COLD WITH THE SAME BREATH

During the Administration of Washington and Adams the true republican principle was to oppose the administration in all their operations; and it seems that the same republican principles should lead us to approve and defend every thing which the present Administration do; though it be a direct opposition to their former precepts and practice.

In 1798, a war with France was the greatest possible evil, and now a war with England is the greatest possible good. In '98 an army of 6000 men endangered public liberty, and in 1812, an army of 25,000 regulars, 50,000 volunters, and 100,000 drafted militia are necessary; and the raising and equipping them is quite a popular measure.

In 1794, a tax on whisky, on cider & spirits created an insurection in Pensylvania in which Mr. Gallatin bore a conspicious part; in 1812 the same Mr. Gallatin now secretary of the treasury, proposes a whisky tax and a stamp act in the bargain which has already been sanctioned by the House of Representatives.

In federal times a loan of five or six millions threatened national destruction and now a loan of twenty million does not startle us!!

CANCERS.

As I have been always successful in curing Cancers, I wish to inform the public at large, that through the good providence of God, I have it in my power to cure cancers of all kinds on any part of the human body, in the eye, mouth or nose, or breast, whether it be broke or not; by applying the medicine once only, without the least injury to any part affected by the cancer. The cancer will be dead in less than 3 hours, at which time the pain will subside. I can discharge the patient in one quarter of an hour, and they may go where they please, and by my directions nurse the sore until well. Let no one doubt of the cure in the most extreme case, it never was known to fail when applied; there are witnesses enough to certify the salutary and happy effects it has had on those who have been cured in this part of the world. If I do not cure the cancer, I will oblige myself to return every cent of the money they pay me when I undertake to cure them, and will have nothing. I live six miles above Prince Edward Court House, on the North side of Spring Creek.

WILLIAM A LILLY.

Prince Edward county, Virginia.

TO THE PUBLIC

MY store having been robbed in the spring, and property stolen to a considerable amount, I obtained a search warrant, and pursued Christian Impson who was decending the river. I examined his boat and trunk and found that my suspicions were groundless and unjust. The man who committed the robbery has been detected, therefore in justice to Mr. Impson I do hereby certify that I had no good reason to suspect him, and that I believe him to be an honest, upright and honorable man.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1812.

JAMES PATTERSON.

TWO APPRENTICES

Wanted immediately to the SADDLER Business. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age, would be preferred—For particulars apply to ROBERT WARNOCK, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

January 20, 1813.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on Monday the 18th of January, inst. a SORREL MARE, about 13 hands high, has a small sore on her side, shod before. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN HAMBRIGHT.

January 24, 1813.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

BARLEY

WILL be purchased as usual, notwithstanding the late occurrence of Fire—The Brewery will be in operation again in a short time, and every exertion made to supply customers as heretofore

For James O'Hara,

GEORGE SHRAS.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1813.

PENNSYLVANIA POPULATION COMPANY.

ALL persons having demands of any kind against the *Pennsylvania Population Company*, are requested to transmit the same as soon as possible, duly authenticated, to Mr. *CHARLES CATLIN*, No 88, south Fourth Street, *Philadelphia*, for adjustment, as the said Company is dissolved, and is closing its concerns.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1813.

PITTSBURGH SILVER PLATE MANUFACTORY,

Third between Wood and Market Streets, near the Hay Scales.

Hazleton, Colby & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have commenced the *SILVER PLATING BUSINESS* in this place, where they manufacture and intend to keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Saddlery, Coach and Harness Mounting, &c. &c.

They also intend to manufacture and keep for sale Plain'd Stirrups and Bridle Bitts

From a perfect knowledge of their profession, and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage

Orders from any parts of the United States thankfully received and punctually attended to by Messrs *SUTTON & M'NICKLE*, at their wholesale Warehouse, on the bank of the Monongahela, between Market and Wood streets, who are duly commissioned for the execution of all orders for any articles in the above line.

*** One or two Apprentices wanted to the above business

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1813.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the north east quarter section of Lot No. 19, in the fifteenth township and fourth range of the Steubenville District, containing 162 acres, lying on the new road now made from Georgetown, on the Ohio, to Mansfield, via New-Lisbon and Canton, about 8 miles west of the town of New-Lisbon, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio. This land is rich and well timbered. It will be sold very low for cash, or on a credit of four years.

Apply to JAMES GRAY,

corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.

January 8, 1813. tf

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

1st January, 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the last six months on the capital actually paid in, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the Company's Office, any time after the 15th instant.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Chief Clerk

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Cecil, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID EVANS, WM. HAYS, } *Executors.*

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH,

HAVE lately published for the use of schools and families, the following valuable works—

INTRODUCTION TO

"THE ENGLISH READER"

Or a selection of pieces in PROSE & POETRY;

Calculated to improve the younger class of learners in reading; and to imbue their minds with the love of virtue, with

RULES AND OBSERVATIONS

For assisting children to read with propriety;

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

ALSO,

"THE ENGLISH READER,"

Or pieces in Prose & Poetry,

Selected from the best writers, designed to assist young persons to read with propriety and effect; to improve their language and sentiments, and to incolcate some of the most important principles of piety and virtue; *With a few preliminary observations on the principles of good reading;*

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

ALSO,

Have just published a second edition of

"THE CHILD'S LIBRARY,"

Of useful knowledge;

Containing a variety of entertaining and familiar stories, *adapted to the Capacities of Children;* interspersed with the history of birds; calculated to form the mind and mould the heart to sympathy and love.

RECITATIONS.

"To charm the fancy,—harmonize the mind"

MRS. TURNER

Respectfully informs the public, that she will present, under the *Masonic Hall*, Wood Street,

THIS EVENING, January 22,

A VARIETY OF

RECITATIONS AND SONGS.

☞ Tickets 50 Cents—To begin at 7 o'clock.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of JOHN DARRAGH, Esq. for collection, where *Jos. M'Cantock, Jr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh on the 15th inst. a Negro boy named MOSES, between 16 and 17 years of age, well grown of his age. He had on when he went away a drab coloured cloth roundabout, olive velvet pantaloons, striped linsey vest twilled, and an old castor hat. Ten Dollars Reward will be given if taken within the limits of Pittsburgh; Fifteen if within the county of Allegheny, and Twenty if taken out of the county, and secured in any jail so that his master may get him again, or, if brought home reasonable charges.

JOSEPH BARKER.

January 21, 1813.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH,

will be given for any quantity of

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter,

by the subscriber, at his Copper and Tin Warehouse, next door to the Post Office.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1812.

NEW STORE.

In Market Street, next door to the Office of the Mercury.

J. JOHNSON & CO.

HAVE just received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries* and *Liquors*, all of which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for cash

Pittsburgh, Dec 31, 1812.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

STEAM ENGINES,

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE higest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6 h, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of

Flour, Whiskey, Hard Soap, and Candles

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812.

Map of the Seat of War in *NORTH AMERICA,*

BY

JOHN MELISH.

FOR SALE BY

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

BOOKSELLERS,

Have recently published, the

Catechism of Nature,

For the use of Children.

By Doctor MARTINET, professor of philosophy at Zutphen.

Read Nature, nature is a friend of truth—Young.

Price 20 Cents.

The following recommendation of this book is from the worthy Miers Fisher of Philadelphia:

"The enclosed little book, entitled the *Catechism of Nature*, was sent by a friend in London for the amusement and use of my children. I perused it with pleasure, as it appeared to contain much knowledge conveyed in a stile and manner adapted to the capacity of childhood, and leading the mind to the true end of all knowledge. I think such a book will be more pleasing to every young inquisitive mind, than most of the books that are commonly put into their hands; that it will be a valuable acquisition to parents, schoolmasters, and all, whose reason or duty it is to form the first ideas of children.

October 1790. MIERS FISHER.

ALSO,

THE LIFE OF GEN. PUTMAN,

To which is added,

A Biographical Sketch of

GENERAL WAYNE,

with an account of the

BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND BUNKER'S HILL.

This is an interesting little volume lately issued from the press, in order to give the little boys of the western country an opportunity to learn to imitate the character of two of the bravest men of the American revolution—"*Venerate the brave laid low.*"

ALSO,

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

Price 75 Cents.

A neat pocket edition of this celebrated work of Doctor Goldsmith, has just issued from the press.—"The hero of this piece," observes its author, "unites in himself the three greatest characters upon earth, he is a priest, an husband, and the father of a family. He is drawn as ready to teach, and ready to obey, as simple in affluence, and majestic in adversity. In this age of opulence and refinement, whom can such a character please? Such as are fond of high life will turn with disdain from the simplicity of his country fireside. Such as mistake ribaldry for humour will find no wit in his harmless conversation; and such as have been taught to deride religion, will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity."—*Goldsmith's preface.*

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1812.

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given in Cash, for Wheat delivered at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill*, in fifteen or twenty days, or till altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty-three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812.

PIONEER.

THE first volume of the Pioneer is now completed. The Editor regrets the immoderate detention of the last number. He assures his readers it was not owing to any omission on his part that the last number did not make its appearance about the first of the month.

The Editor proposes to issue a second volume complete and in boards, about the first of May, 1813, price $1 75. He most respectfully solicits subscribers to settle with the Editor or his agents for the volume which is completed. Those who may feel disposed to engage the second volume will leave their names with the agent contiguous to their place of residence, or have them forwarded to the Editor, or John M. Snowden, Pittsburgh, where the Pioneer may be had in boards or elegantly bound. Subscribers in town who either move, or formerly may not have received their numbers, are requested to call with the editor.

October 29, 1812.

P. S. The Editor is really mortified to find the paper which he ordered, to complete the volume, is much inferior to the first.—The reader may rest assured a similar paper at a similar price was ordered, and that it was not until the greater part of the number had been wrought off, that it was discovered by the Editor.

The Honest Man's Almanac.

FOR THE YEAR 1813.

At the usual price,

Just published by PATTERSON & HOPKINS, at their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

This Almanac is designed to inculcate good morals, and communicate useful intelligence, and therefore is called the Honest Man's.

The calender pages are calculated by the Rev. John Taylor, who is celebrated for his success in foreteliing the weather.

Extract from the first page—"This Almanac contains nothing to encourage the evil practices of Liars, Drunkards, Rogues, Lazy Fellows, Infidels, Tories, Cowards, Bad Husbands, and Old Bachelors:" besides many useful Tables, Lists of Roads, &c. it gives a directory to find the chief Merchants and Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, with the residence of the Lawyers, Doctors and Magistrates in it.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few outlots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone. The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be adviseable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

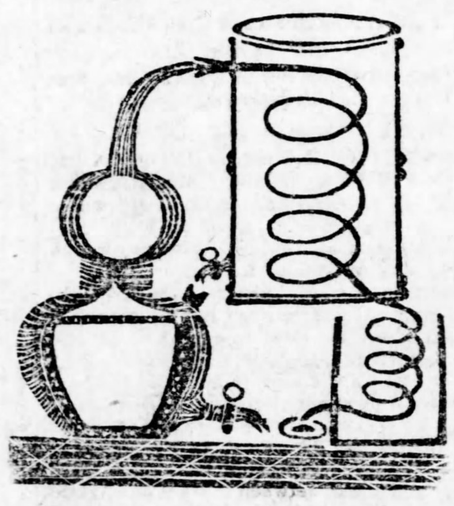
THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for Sale at his Copper and Tin Ware-House, next door to the Post-Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons
Copper by the Sheet
Tin by the Box
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity

N B. Orders forwarded for Stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery Business. Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1812.

WANTED IMMEDIATEY,

Two Apprentices to the

Apothecary & Drug business.

Apply to

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812

AARON HART,

AT THE SIGN OF THE RIFLE.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by *John M'Combs*, in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, where he carries on the

GUNSMITH BUSINESS,

in all its various branches. He flatters himself that he will be able to furnish those who may call on him, with Rifles, Fowling Pieces, and Pistols, equal in goodness and workmanship to any made in the state.

Repairing, stocking, &c. done at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1812.

Genuine Worm Tea.

THIS safe and effectual remedy, seldom fails to destroy and carry off worms from the stomach and bowels of children, and afford relief from those nauseating and distressing symptoms with which they are generally attended, its operation is perfectly mild and gentle, and it can do no harm if the patient should not be afflicted with worms—price 25 cents.

Sold only by J. P & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

Church's Anti-Bilious Pills,

are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of bile, viz.—pain in the head or back, sickness at the stomach, chilis, a fever, yellowness in the eyes, &c. &c.—They are particularly recommended for the cure of all bilious complaints, dysentary, cholera morbus, sick head ache, cholic, &c &c. &c.—price 50 cents per box.

CHING'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

unrivalled for the cure of worms, as many thousands can testify—price 50 cents.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions.

Sold only by J. P & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

October 13, 1812.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them: some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intentions for which they are recommended; a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing, pretended Farriers, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Dr. Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz—for horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of glanders, the distemper, coughs, and yellow water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

October 13, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH, and

T. C. BARKER & CO.

CINCINNATI,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT

COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do here-by constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in the presence of

GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs. G. & R. Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street, John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets. Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G. and R. Waits's, Nos. 38 and 64, Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R. Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr. Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist *Easton*-----Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P & J. W SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing, that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,

Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *SUTTON & M'NICKLE*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being here with inserted. April 28, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,
For sale, at this Office.